

The Times.

SIXTH YEAR. VOL. XI. NO. 49.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1887.—TEN PAGES.

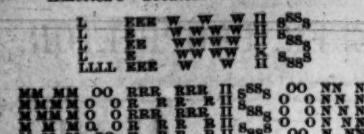
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Amusements.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MCLAIN & LOHMAN, Managers.

America's Greatest Heroic Actor,



Supported by his admirable company.

Owing to the brilliant success of
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It will be repeated

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For Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$125,000—FIRST-
class, productive property in cities and State of
Iowa for first-class real estate in South California.
C. C. COOK, 114 First st., Nadeau block, Los Angeles
FOR EXCHANGE—PERSONAL PROP-
erty, horses, carriages, cash, etc., for real estate.
M. L. DVER, 49 W. Tenth st., city.

Rooms and Board.

CARMELITA—SEVERAL CHOICE
sunniy rooms may be engaged, with board, at
this desirable residence; if called for immediately.
MRS. JEANNIE CARRE.

SUNNY, FURNISHED ROOMS AND
board, 123 Courtland st., cor. Olive.
220

For Sale.

For Sale—City Property.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN CABLE ROAD
tract, between Temple and Diamond sts.; the
dunes being built past this tract; positively the
healthiest part of the city; level lots, fine ocean
view, and fine houses; the beach is well furnished
as near the postoffice as the corner of Washington
and Main sts., and setting for one-fifth of the
price, \$20 down, \$10 per month thereafter; these
lots will certainly double in value when com-
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For Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE—

COAST LAND BUREAU.

THE BIG FRISCO CORPORATION
HERE FOR KEEPS.

A Northern Real-estate Expert's Estimate of Southern California and Its Future—“The Chicago of the Southwest.”

Wendell Easton, vice-president of the Pacific Coast Land Bureau, the oldest and most extensive concern of its kind on the coast, is in the city for a few days. He also holds a similar position in the above company's local branch, the Los Angeles Land Bureau. A TIMES representative had an interesting conversation with him Thursday on topics connected with the real-estate business. Among other things Mr. Easton said:

“We have large businesses in San Francisco, but find just as much here. Our business is neither a new nor an insignificant one. We do not confine ourselves to real estate, but, also, a large general banking business, and an extensive amount of confidential work. People leave estates and properties for us to care for during their absence, which we establish here. We have sub-agencies all over the State. If you want to go to almost any important town in California, we can give you a letter of introduction to our own agent there. We are going to concentrate our business, however, in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Yes, we will make our business permanent. I am arranging my personal affairs so as to be here for as long as this is destined to be the most important point. The people here are the most sagacious people in the State in business matters. They know shoddy when they see it, and they appreciate a ‘strictly business’ proposition. I consider Los Angeles fully as important a point for all this southern country as San Francisco is for the northern part of the State. From Los Angeles we will be able to extend our commanding stretch of improved property, and Los Angeles will be the Chicago of the whole Southwest. There is nothing which can beat it off. San Diego is growing superbly, and will be a fine city, but Los Angeles has too big a lead over all its neighbors for any of them to hope to outstrip it. A good many people think property is to be had at a low price, but the more careful study and feel sure it is not. The same class of property is cheaper today here than in San Francisco, San Diego or Oakland. For instance, we recently sold \$900 feet on First street, back of the Nadeau, to John Bryson for about \$757 a foot. That is one square away from the principal street, and corresponds with some streets in San Francisco, but from Kearney—and there you can't buy for less than \$1500 a foot. One Farrel or Ellis street, you can buy for \$1000 or \$1200. Your ‘city hole’ was sold the other day for \$1000 a front foot. Similar property in San Francisco—say at the corner of Post and Kearny—is easily worth \$3000. I think there is a big speculation, even at present figures, in any business property between the Pico House and Ninth street, even if we don't have another drop of rain this season.”

“As I said, we are going to make our business here permanent. I shall be here permanently two-thirds of the time. By degrees we will establish here our other lines of business—banking, rents, insurance, etc. Every dollar we have here will be invested here. This is the way we have done in San Diego. We shall not only do business here, but organize a regular excursion business, with sales at Pomona, San Bernardino, Anaheim, Riverside, etc.

JUDAISM.

And its Influence on the Christian Reformation.
Rev. Dr. Schreiber lectured at the Synagogue last night, for the second time, on “The Influence of Judaism on the Protestant Reformation,” in the presence of a good audience, composed of different denominations.

The Doctor dwelt on the differences between the Dominicans and Franciscans, and how the latter succeeded in making the former unpopular and odious. It is for this reason that the Dominicans needed a tool like Johannes Pfefferkorn, who, having been a Jewish renegade and not ignorant of Hebrew, could, they thought, best serve their purpose in introducing a “conversion tribunal” in Germany and to make themselves sole judges, witnesses and arbiters of heretical men and writings. Their object was, first to extinguish every spark of light, to nip in the bud every liberal idea and, last, but not least, to make this inquisitorial system a source of large revenue. For these reasons, too, the Dominicans, who were the wealth of Germany would pay them any price asked of them in order to save their literature from destruction, which money would naturally find its way into the coffers of the judges, arbiters and inquisitors, namely the Dominicans themselves.

They, therefore, engaged the services of the fanatic apostate, Joachim Pfefferkorn, who became a Hebrew under the first Victor of Korbin. Thus the “Miner of Reflection,” translated into Latin by Ortian Gratius, was published in 1507 in Nurnberg, and is mainly an exhortation to the Sierra Madre Villa two weeks ago. Have not coughed once since the second day, and not over six times in all since I came. Observe, this is a simple, friggle fact. I have been waiting 15 years for an opportunity to find somebody somewhere to whom I could give a testimonial from Europe, and to make them believe in themselves. Anywhere in this part of the State is just as near heaven as any person has any right to expect, or ought to be; but I wish to say to all who have any further chance for them in this world, it lies right here at the base of these mountains, and not in Italy. Nevertheless, we should expect a majority of common sense and not expect that six weeks or six months, in many cases, is going to do satisfactory work; but that it will do it, as I said before, there is any chance, you may be fully assured. Those who know me are surely aware that the playful persistency of the ancient Doges of Venice could not thumb-screw a statement out of me unless I knew perfectly well what I was talking about.

EMILY GRAY MAYBERRY.
LACK OF APPRECIATION.

Judges Who Will Not Stay in the Northern Citrus Belt.

The following, from the Sacramento Bee, is rather a sad commentary on the attractiveness of Sacramento as a place of residence:

Senator Dray, of Sacramento county, has a bill now before the Judiciary Committee which provides that no sitting in the Supreme Court should always be held in the capital city of the State and there alone.

There is no reason in the world why this bill should not become a law. The old law never should have been changed.

The Supreme Court should always be held in the capital city of the State and there alone.

Therefore, relying also on the well-known integrity of THE TIMES, I trust my unfortunate compatriots will accept this from their esteemed contempt, without an affidavit.

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OUR NEIGHBORS.

LOCAL NEWS FROM OUR CHIEF SISTER CITIES.

San Bernardino's Electric Light and Leaky Jail—Bold Robbery in San Diego—Santa Monica Matters, Etc.

[San Bernardino Times, Jan. 27.]

The San Bernardino street railway track has reached E street, and the Button track extends up E street to Fifth.

The electric mast at the corner of C and Third streets was brilliantly illuminated again last night with a Chinese lantern.

The notorious Bush murder case, which after several trials in San Bernardino, was finally decided in favor of the accused, and sentenced for life, and which was again appealed to the Superior Court has been decided by the latter and the action of the Superior Court of this county affirmed.

Arrangements are making to run excursion parties from Los Angeles up here during the winter. Los Angeles is overrun with strangers, inventors, and others seeking less heat and more room, and the flood of immigration there is seeking other outlets. These excursion parties will do much to bring people here who we have as good inducements as have Los Angeles and every place is not already filled.

The city is overrun with tramps, who rob, pilage, insult women, and beat elderly travelers. The latest "wrinkle" of the tramp after holding a man up is to give him a sound beating, if the victim has no money. A case of this kind occurred on Monday evening in the vicinity of the depot, and the gentleman who was held up says he will carry a suit of money hereafter to save himself a beating.

Several camps of the peripatetic missionaries are pitched just now in town. We understand that they intend passing the winter among us. They are making daily collections for the benefit of the poor and oppressed knights of the turnpike, and will be pleased to receive donations at any time. Measures taken for clothes, chickens dressed and bagged, with neatness and dispatch, silverware bushed at night, and all business in their line promptly attended to and no orders solicited.

[Index, Jan. 23.]

A fine horse was stolen from the stable of Henry Livville, on E street, last night. The young man is out after the thief, with good prospects of overtaking him.

Once more let us tell you that the electric light will not be set a-going for about four days. Now, listen. A small brass contrivance, called the commutator, did not arrive in time for the lamps to be lit on the first and, as it cannot be gotten outside of Chicago or St. Louis, the delay will be occasioned in waiting for it to arrive.

Mathew Worner, brother to Mrs. D. A. Shaw, of Ligonia, has just purchased from the Colonel his home place in the valley, for which he paid \$10,000. The tract has 200 full-bearing orange trees on it. Mr. Worner is a man of backwoods training, and, as far as I can get information outside of Chicago or St. Louis, the delay will be occasioned in waiting for it to arrive.

In the Superior Court this morning the trial of the ship Highland Light, brought before Judge Works on a charge of habeas corpus sued out by their attorney, J. Lucas, was discharged, the case having been continued from yesterday afternoon. John R. Jones appeared as attorney for the ship's master, Capt. Sawyer. The sailors were released on the ground that the statutory provision authorizing the imprisonment of犯人 was not made for the foreign vessel. Meanwhile the Highland Light is losing time and money by lying idly at anchor in the bay for want of sailors and her captain is very much incensed thereby.

An warrant issued from Recorder Monroe's court today the rebellious sailors from the ship Highland Light were arrested and placed in jail, not long after they had been released from the Superior Court on a charge of habeas corpus. They will come before Recorder Monroe tomorrow at 10 o'clock a.m. for preliminary hearing on the charge of having absented themselves from the vessel without leave, after having signed the shipping articles.

[Sun, Jan. 26.]

Surveyors for the proposed electric railroad are at work in El Cajon.

The new block contemplated by the First Methodist Episcopal people will be a fine addition to the city. It will have a seating capacity of 1,500.

[Sun, January 27.]

The boldest outrage yet committed in San Diego was reported last evening at 9 o'clock, when a gentleman hailing from the City of Mexico was stood up on Sixth street by footpads and robbed of \$250 in cash, a gold watch and overcoat.

There were three in the gang, and while the two held him so firmly that struggles were vain, the third went through his pockets in a thrice, and after relieving his victim of his valuables, the trio fled instantaneously leaving no trace by which they could be identified. Dr. Valle received a call from the gentleman shortly after the robbery had taken place, who desired his professional services, stating in addition above-ground facts that he had been hit over the head, and otherwise injured. A careful examination showed that there were no bruises or other marks of violence, and perhaps the only explanation is that he was stunned by a blow from a sandbag.

That this deed of violence should have been perpetrated on one of the principal streets in the city, and at so early an hour of the evening, shows that a class of desperate criminals are to be found here, persons who will hesitate at nothing to accomplish their ends. Within 100 feet of where this man was robbed are electric lights, the St. James Hotel, the postoffice within a stone's throw, and people constantly passing along the sidewalk.

[Union, Jan. 27.]

A late analysis of mineral water from Carlsbad shows that the water contains 25 per cent more mineral matter than that of the springs in Germany, after which the town in this country is named.

A large delegation of Indians from Palma came into the city yesterday to seek redress and relief from the government, claiming that their lands are being taken from them by white men. Mr. Hitchcock undertook their care for them, and promised to secure for them if possible, the counsel and aid of Indian Agent Ward.

On Sunday night, a gentleman named Morgan, from the "rural districts" of Iowa, called at the Home Office of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and requested the loan of a revolver and permission to leave a watch and some money. Both were granted, as he stated that somebody was following him. He left the house holding the cocked revolver in his hand, and Mr. Anderson went about a block behind to see the fun. Soon Morgan shouted, "There he is!" and was about to fire, when Mr. Anderson said, "Don't shoot, what appears to be a man standing against a little distance away." Both watched a minute, then Mr. Anderson said: "You're a good one! That's your own shadow." And so it was. The electric light cast a shadow against the fence, about 10 feet behind him, and the frightened man had walked his legs nearly of trying to escape from his own shadow. And he is not the first who has done the same trick. The revolver was returned.

SANTA MONICA.

News Notes from "the Newport of the Pacific."

[The Outlook, Jan. 28.]

Quite a number of rooms have been engaged at Hotel Arcadia, and the indications are that the house will fill up in a short while.

A couple of large whales continue to deposit themselves in the "briny deep" in front of Santa Monica. Last Sunday morning they made a leisurely passage near the shore, going south from Point Dume to Point Vincent. At times a mammoth carcass would be entirely exposed.

The members of the Santa Monica brass

band propose to give a ball and supper at the pavilion on Friday evening, February 9th, for the purpose of raising money to purchase instruments. They have already received a considerable amount of money from liberal donations, and they hope to complete the necessary amount on this occasion.

The Episcopalians of Santa Monica, although a small band, are looking anxiously forward to the time when they can build a church. Messrs. Jones & Baker have given them two lots—the same as the other three churches (Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic)—and they have about \$150 in the treasury. A citizen of the town has promised to give \$500 when the congregation shall have erected a building to cost not less than \$3000. It seems as though ways and means ought to be devised to raise the other \$1000. Many friends on the outside will doubt come to the rescue. At least they ought to.

"DOORS INADEQUATE."

The reporter asked for information regarding the matter at the Sheriff's office, but as Mr. Cole was not there he knew from past experience that nothing would be told. The janitor of the jail, W. P. Mannen, a pleasant gentleman, was next approached. He treated the reporter like a human being, which was quite unusual. He said: "I have been janitor of this courthouse and jail for seven consecutive years. There was a time that I could tell when anything unusual was going on in the cells below, but since the city prisoners have been lodged here at all hours of the night it is impossible to judge anything about the noises that are made down there. There was a penny lying by the side of a pebble which they pointed to nearby on the ground. The antique individual, not seeing any penny in sight, drew his purse, with the view of bettering his lot, and when he did so, the fellow snatched the purse and then made off with it. Marshal Noon followed these young rascals, overhauled them on their way to Los Angeles and marched them back. Judge Twitchell made them put up \$10 for their appearance on Friday. The probabilities are that they will not return, and the County Treasury will be \$100 richer. This is Marshal Noon's first arrest, and it's a pretty good starter."

Ventura.

[Free Press, Jan. 26.]

Several parties contemplate starting for the newly-discovered mines this week.

Four more mining locations were recorded today. These claims are located in the newly-discovered mining regions in this county.

Welcome Fowler sold his farm of 120 acres a few days since for \$6,000. The sale was made by T. G. & Baker, assigned by Hall & Riley, E. H. Ward, of Los Angeles, was the purchaser.

We visited the gas works this morning and found them progressing finely. Some twenty-five hands are busily at work and the outlook for their early completion is quite favorable. The main pipe will be laid at once; the main line running along Main street, will be four inches in diameter inside and the branches from this will be three and two inches inside diameter. The pipes are sufficiently large for a town of 25,000 inhabitants.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

54—80 acres of fine land, within 4½ miles of the city, between Compton and Bellona harbor, \$100 per acre.

—30 acres on Garden Grove, with fine arroyo, sufficient to irrigate the whole tract; partly improved; a large number of bearing orange, apple, peach, apricot and other fruit trees; house & rooms; a barn; \$200.

—A fine tract, 61 acres, new house and barn; a fine orchard; 80 acres in alfalfa; will exchange for city property; \$700.

CITY PROPERTY.

—A beautiful house and lot on Hill street, between Ninth and Tenth, for \$600.

—Slightly 100x150, on Metcalfe st., near Temple, with an elegant new 6-room cottage; cheap; \$225.

—A new 4-room cottage, finely finished, on Los Angeles st., near York st.; a bargain; \$1250.

—Two lots in Vista tract, inside the mile circle; a bargain; \$600 & \$650.

—Two fine lots in Goodwin tract, for a few days; \$700.

—8½ beautiful lots on Bellevue ave. between Beaudry and Custer st.; a bargain; \$1200.

—Three fine lots in Childs tract, \$600 each.

—One fine lot in Childs tract, \$1500.

—Number of fine lots only 150 feet from Aliso ave.; easy terms; only \$600 each.

—One of the finest finished 8-room houses in the city; all modern conveniences, one of the principal thoroughfares and one of the finest views in the city; \$5500.

—A fine house and lot on Second st., near Elmwood; bargain; \$1250.

—An extra fine lot 15 feet front, on Hill st., bet. Ninth and Tenth sts., with two fine houses, an 8 and 5 room house.

And other property.

For particulars apply to

R. W. READY.

Room 15, Allen block, cor. Spring and Temple streets.

WHY THIS PURCHASE OF LOTS

IN THE

PARK VILLA TRACT

Is the best investment of the season:

1. The Park Villa tract is the most centrally located of all. It fronts on two streets, each 100 feet wide—600 feet on Washington and 320 feet on Figueroa st.

2. Stone sidewalks are now being made along two streets.

3. Handsome residences surround the Park Villa tract.

4. Two street-car lines—the one-horse cars to the Agricultural Park and the two-horse cars to Park Villa tract.

5. Prices are low and terms easy.

Office 20 W. First st.

WISENDANGER & BONSAI.

L. H. WHITSON, JOHN W. FRANCIS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

FOR SALE BY THE

CHICAGO AND CALIFORNIA LAND CO.

No. 30 S. SPRING ST.

lot near Grand ave.....\$200

Lot 155 to alley east front, on Flower st.; house of 5 rooms, etc.; beautiful lawn and flowers.....\$50

1 lot on Pearl, bet. Temple and Bellona.....\$250

1 lot 13x18, cheap.....\$100

17 acres inside of the 2-mile limit; cheap; house of 5 rooms, lot 80x110, within 200 feet of Grand ave.....\$200

1 lot in the Morris Vinegar tract, within 150 feet of Grand ave.....\$100

lot 4 rooms on Olive, near electric street car line.....\$200

House and lot 2 stories, on Hill st.....\$600

20 acres near Green Meadow Schoolhouse.

House of 6 rooms, large lawn, very cheap. 4½ acre lot on Pearl, bet. Temple and Bellona.....\$100

1 lot 13x18, cheap.....\$100

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, published every day except Monday, is delivered by carriers at 20 cents a week, or 80 cents a month; \$7.50 a year by mail, post-paid, \$4.00 for 8 months, or \$2.00 for 4 months.

CORESPONDENCE selected from all quarters on all topics and news given the preference. Use one side of the sheet only, write plainly, and send real name for the private information of the editor.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
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BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
ALBERT MC FARLAND,
Vice-Prest., Treas. and Business Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

PRICE OF THE ANNUALS.

The price of our Annual Trade Number of THE TIMES, containing twenty-six pages—more than a triple sheet—is 10 cents per single copy; 6 copies, 50 cents; 12 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$3; 100 copies, \$5. The price of the WEEKLY MIRROR, also issued January 1st, is the same. These papers are filled with valuable matter, good all the year through.

The postage on the daily or weekly trade copies is two cents.

SALISBURY AND PHELPS have gone fishing together.

SAN DIEGO will not let go her customs district without a struggle.

NINETY-DAY SESSIONS of the Legislature—that is whither we are drifting.

JOHN F. SWIFT has good timber in him for an Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

The manner in which Randall's tariff bill hurt California interests is set out in a Washington dispatch.

SAN FRANCISCO continues to plume herself upon that one orange produced within her limits. "Ve'y fine!"

THE NEW YORK longshoremen think they are "on top," but ocean traffic cannot be suspended by a strike.

A SHIP-CARPENTER in San Francisco, despondent over the death of his captain, died by his own hand yesterday.

THE SAN DIEGO agency here is apt to be abandoned because the San Diegans do not subscribe adequately for its support.

ANOTHER rumor, looking to the absorbing of the Atlantic and Pacific by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, comes from the Bay.

The faro fiends were bearded in their lair again last night by the police. Camp on their trail, men, and you will earn the commendation of the community.

JUDGE MAGUIRE, of San Francisco, will get himself disliked in the Democratic party. He announces that he means to boost and boom Henry George for the Presidency.

THE JUDGMENT of men of sense in the real estate and other legitimate lines of business is that wash sales and snide auctions are a curse to the country. And right they are.

MANY statesmen and patriots from all parts of the country—also from New Jersey—are ambitious to become Interstate Commerce Commissioners. The woods are packed with 'em.

THE refusal of Sheriff Matson, of Chicago, to allow the mockery of marriage between a young girl, Miss Van Zandt, and a condemned murderer for the Presidency.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad Company will do the handsomely by the drought-devastated and hail-hit farmers of Dakota. Seed grains furnished to the value of \$100,000 will mean a big practical "sorry."

It is a mistake for men and brethren abroad to look toward Los Angeles and say "Boom." The thing we have here is no boom, as that term is generally understood, but a regular, sure-enough, straight-ahead growth, which will go right along, with some fluctuations, but no stoppages.

OUR correspondent at Oceanside leaps upon the frame of Vilas, "which is" Postmaster-General, for the miserable state of things, postally speaking, "thar or tharabout." Mr. Vilas seems to think that he is doing business for a Democratic constituency, who rarely read and have small use for postoffices.

Our Back Country.

It is often asserted that the great cities of "the West" owe their prosperity to the rich agricultural country that surrounds them, or is tributary to them. This is repeated of Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City and a dozen other of the prosperous times of the great Upper Mississippi Valley. It is doubtless true that these modern cities of the West owe their wonderful prosperity largely to the products of the soil, but it is equally true that cities have flourished and do now flourish upon commerce and manufactures, quite independent of any approximate agricultural advantages. In fact, some of the most renowned cities in history have existed without a "back country" rich in agricultural products. It is sometimes said that the agricultural resources of Los Angeles are limited in extent, and that for that reason she can never become a large city like Chicago or St. Louis. To this we reply that the agricultural capabilities of the country tributary to the city of Los Angeles are immense, and a great misapprehension is often found in the mind of strangers regarding this subject. In fact, the development of such resources in this part of the State is only just begun. A few little localities like San Gabriel Valley, Riverside and Anaheim have been put to a partial test to prove what can be done over a vast area of country. The error into which people are apt to fall is in concluding that the few limited places that have been tried are the only places of great productivity. No greater error can exist. Within sight and sound of this city so to speak—are scores of localities which are capable of being converted into Pasadena, Riversides and Anahiem. Not many years ago, even within the life of the present living generation—the places named were mere wastes, and held of no value. By the magic of industry they have been converted into what they now are, and there are hundreds of localities equally susceptible still neglected. If Los Angeles fails to become a great city it will not be for the want of agricultural, horticultural and viticultural resources. In respect of these she is now only taking her first infant steps. The day may come when she will stalk in the full proportions of maturity. She has "back country" enough to meet all the demands of a large city, and is by no means lacking in commercial and manufacturing advantages.

The development of the great West and the marvelous growth of the cities there is in the nature of a revelation, and so is the progress of South California and the advancement of Los Angeles. But Los Angeles in point of location for natural advantages is unsurpassed by any city in the world. In salubrity of climate, where is any place like it? In variety, and profusion of products, so far as tested, where is any place like it? In beauty of sight and scenery, where is any place like it? It is not located immediately upon the ocean, and yet it is near—even in sight of the ocean. But Paris is further inland than Los Angeles, and so is Berlin, and Vienna, and Madrid, and Rome, and a thousand other magnificent cities of ancient and modern times. Los Angeles is just near enough to the sea for its advantages, and just far enough away from it for safety.

Amend the Laws.

The Board of Supervisors of the county and the City Council have regarded themselves as restricted and hampered in their action for the accomplishment of certain needed improvements by the form of the law bearing upon them. If we are not mistaken this has been pleaded as an excuse for non-action by both those bodies many times. For example, if a street of the city was found in a horrible condition and almost impassable we predict that he will be compelled to reconstruct his marvelous map.

It has been stated to a TIMES representative by a gentleman from Santa Barbara that a dispatch was received there, a few days ago, by an Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe representative, from a "commanding officer" of the same company, to the effect that the Atchison people have determined to parallel the Southern Pacific road whenever it may be necessary, in order to get into San Francisco on their own track. The dispatch is said to have closed with these significant words, or their equivalent. "We are tired of broken compacts."

ALL Northern California is coming to Los Angeles, in the persons of representatives of the several counties, who are being sent here to spy out the land and turn the tenderfoot northward. Sacramento is the last to move. She knows where to look for people. It is in Sonthland.

It could not have been put more neatly in a two column lead than the Washington Republican puts it in the following paragraph: "When the Democratic party finds itself qualified to govern this country, its brain will be at the cervical terminus of the vertebral column."

MISS VAN ZANDT is mad at the newspaper men. If she expected to marry Spies and have nothing said about it in the newspapers she is an idiot of the first water.

A MR. HAMDEN, of Chicago, wants 50 men to help him start a knee-breeches boom. The scheme will not work in Chicago. A device to conceal the human hoof would be popular there, however.

is needed to aid the Board of Supervisors or the City Council in a proper discharge of their duties, it can be had for the mere asking. But not asked for, it will not be had, and we shall have to continue in the old slouched way a couple of years longer at least.

Blaine's Boom.

The politicians, and particularly the correspondents who write political gossip, claim now to have discovered the full import of the election of Mr. Hiscok as Senator from New York. The most conspicuous and noteworthy feature of the alleged political revolution is the boom it gives to Blaine. The Stalwarts are down, Hiscok, a Blaine man, on top, and all the Miller Half-breeds will flock to him. The additional impetus thus given to the Blaine boom is given special significance, by the fact that the State of New York will now undoubtedly become the great battle-ground of the Presidential fight in 1888, if for no other reason than this: That the thorough reorganization of the Republican party in that State, which is one of the possible results of Hiscok's election, will increase that party's activity and strength.

Hiscok was fortunate enough to make no enemies, but many friends, at Albany recently. He cannot only depend on Morton, with his influence and wealth, but he will have a fair addition to his forces from among Miller's supporters. It is not at all improbable that Hiscok will exert his power now behalf of Blaine and the Presidential outlook, for the Maine statesman, looked at on the surface, has a calcium-light sort of brightness. Mr. Blaine will not, however, be the Republican nominee. Before the nominating convention is held he will have overdone the posing business and worn himself out. The American people have had a full taste of the "Plumed Knight," a chance, and in the next contest another standard-bearer will be selected. The Republican party goes in to win next time, and none but a winner will be selected to lead. The man to win must be a man in support of whom the party will not have to make a defensive campaign. The campaign of 1884 was a defensive campaign.

The Map of Mills.

The San Francisco Chronicle thus touches off a rather remarkable literary and pictorial production, which was recently evolved from the fertile brain of William H. Mills, the able gentleman who edits the Southern Pacific Railroad of Kentucky—headquarters corner of Fourth and Townsend:

Our attention has been directed to a publication now well distributed by the railroad company, which does gross injustice to the southern portion of the State. It is a single sheet, which contains on one side a reproduction of an article written for the Record-Union by W. H. Mills, land agent of the Central Pacific, devoted to elucidating the merits of the lands of Northern and Central California—a publication which ends abruptly. On the reverse is an alleged agricultural map of the State which basely libels all that section below the 36th parallel of latitude. The words "Barren Hills" are printed across the tier of counties composed of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles and San Diego, while equally conspicuous letters word the southeastern half of the state as "desert." The map shows the fact that these so-called "barren hills" and "deserts" have thus far been rated as the garden spots of California, it is rather rough to fix such a name on them. The railroad is circulating this sheet, and we understand it is, it should instantly cease the business and destroy the copies already printed. The Southern Pacific cannot afford to misrepresent one section of the State in order to boom its lands in another section.

This is the congealed and uncongealed truth. For the purpose of supplying the antidote for his own poison, apparently, the writer of this railroad literature, Mr. Mills, as we have understood from him personally, proposes to come to Southern California to see what kind of a country it is, and to note his impressions. He is welcome, and if he makes his investigations thoroughly and impartially, we predict that he will be compelled to reconstruct his map.

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KNOCKED OUT.

Slogger Sullivan Suicumb to a Surgeon.

The New York Strikers Gaining Many New Followers.

A British Cruiser Bulldozing the Fishermen of Maine.

Dr. McGlynn Gives His Reasons for Refusing to obey the Summons to Rome—How the Northern Pacific Will Aid Farmers in Dakota.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] Sullivan, the pugilist, arrived this afternoon to get the best surgical opinion as to his broken arm. They went to the office of Dr. Sayre, who, after an examination of the injured member, said that it had been set with the palm downward, instead of the reverse, and while the fighter conversed with his friends, the doctor by a furtive glance observed Sullivan's preoccupation, and placing his left hand on Sullivan's forearm and his right upon the wrist, he gave the arm a sudden wrench, which broke the bones asunder a second time. Sullivan bounded from his reclining position with a sharp cry of pain and sank back upon the cushions in a dead fainting spell. Salts and other vivifying applications soon brought him back to consciousness, and he found his left hand lying palm upwards, as Dr. Sayre says it should do, but the fighter was knocked out and became further tried by fruitless retchings. He was straitened out after a while, however, and his arm was bound in a felt wadding and finally set in plaster of paris. Dr. Sayre says it will be all right four weeks hence and will be as strong as ever.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

New York Longshoremen Apparently Masters of the Situation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] Business on the river front this morning is almost completely paralyzed with the exception of a small amount of freight being moved by green hands on one or two piers very little work has been done on the docks of the principal steamship companies since the strike of the longshoremen commenced. The strikers are confident that they will succeed and gain their demands. Their next move will be to get the pilots on the ocean steamships' service to come out. The pilots are organized and should the order go out for them to come out the strikers hope to stop all transatlantic steamers from sailing in or out of the harbor.

This move the strikers will compel the steamship companies to come to terms.

THE STRIKE STILL SPREADING.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Judging from indications tonight 50,000 longshoremen and coak-heavers will be out on a strike tomorrow.

The freight-handlers who unload cars at the railroad docks sympathize with the strikers and will probably quit work tomorrow to join the longshoremen.

The non-union men employed at the Ward line docks have struck for union rates.

The steamer pilots are to strike on Friday.

The strike still spreading.

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THE FISHERY FIGHT.

A British Cruiser Patrolling the Coast of Maine.

EARPORT (Me.), Jan. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] The winter school of herring has struck in on the American shore, and about 25 English boats and vessels are fishing on this shore. Meanwhile the cruiser Middleton is patrolling between here and St. Andrews, New Brunswick, ready to seize any American fishermen that may venture over the "dead line."

M'GLYNN'S DEFENSE.

Why He Disobeyed the Order to Go to Rome.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] Patrick Smith, late clerk of St. Stephen's Parish and acting as Dr

A CALL TO ARMS.

Emperor William Orders Out His Reserves.

Germany to Protect Her Frontier with Forts and Barracks.

As an Offset to France's Aggressive Preparations.

Minister Phelps and Lord Selkirk Trying to Settle the Fishery Troubles—Irish Tenants Getting Ready to Offer Desperate Resistance to Evictions.

By Telegraph to The Times.
LONDON, Jan. 28.—[By Cable.] Germany has made arrangements to at once erect barracks at various points along the French frontier, thus answering the French, as the dispatch from Berlin giving the intelligence says, with barracks and forts.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—At the court reception today Emperor William informed the assembled officers that 72,000 men of the reserve would be called out immediately, and would be drilled in the use of the new repeating rifles. This announcement, taken in conjunction with the reported words of the Crown Prince Frederick William at the same reception, who said that the situation was still serious, renewes public alarm.

Advices from Vienna say that the issue is expected of an official order prohibiting the exportation of horses from Austria and Hungary, it being feared that the closing of the German markets to foreign buyers might result in an excessive drain upon the Austrian markets.

SEEKING A SETTLEMENT.

Salisbury and Phelps Discuss the Fishery Troubles.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—[By Cable.] The subject of dispute between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the Canadian fisheries was brought up in the House of Commons this afternoon. Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, in answer to inquiries, said that the government had been conferring with the government of the United States on the question. The Canadian fisheries, he said, were valuable, and the government had followed the policy concerning them, which had been adopted by preceding governments, and would maintain the rights of the colonists with every desire to conciliate the United States government. He was present to narrate the whole course of the negotiations with the United States, but would state that a dispatch had been received which was of a pacific character and afforded material grounds for hope of a final settlement of the dispute.

United States Minister Phelps had a serious conference with Salisbury today, at the Foreign Office, on the fisheries question. The conference was a most cordial one on both sides. Salisbury expressed himself gratified at the general tone of the American people in the dispute, and he assured Phelps that England and Canada were equally desirous of an amicable adjustment of the whole case.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Irish Peasants Still Battling Against Evictions.

DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—[By Cable.] The people of Achill Island, of County Mayo, are preparing to repel a sheriff who is on his way there to serve 50 writs of ejectment. The people are watching for his approach, by means of fires and rockets. The 50 ejectments, if executed, will put in the road a great number of islanders who at present have decent shelter. The people of the island are extremely poor, and nearly all were supported during the whole of last winter and spring through charitable contributions raised and distributed by the New York Sun.

The last of the series of evictions at Glenbeigh commenced today.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—[By Cable.] The Frankfort Gazette has a dispatch from Rome saying that the Vatican is surprised at the assertions of the Prussian government relative to the attitude of the Pope. Prince Bismarck, a dispatch says, promised the Pope the complete abrogation of the May laws in return for the Vatican's influencing the Center party to vote for the secession cause in the Army Bill. To this proposition the Pope responded that he was unable to interfere, but that he had caused the leaders of the Catholics to know that he would be pleased if the members of the Center found voting for the secession cause consistent with their political duty.

THE POPE AND DR. MCGLYNN.

ROME, Jan. 28.—It is expected that as a result of the McGlynn affair the Pope will address an encyclical letter to the Catholics of America on the attitude of Catholicism toward the rising tide of democracy.

FLOODS IN AUSTRALIA.

BRISBANE (Australia), Jan. 28.—Serious floods have occurred in Southern Queensland. Fifty-eight persons were drowned.

RAILWAYS SOLD.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), Jan. 28.—The sale of the Little Rock and Mississippi River Railroad was made today to Jay Gould, who paid \$1,800,000 for it. The sale previously made had been set aside for non-compliance with the statute of limitations.

DENVER, Jan. 28.—The Denver Circle Railroad, with all its lands and rolling stock, was late last evening sold to N. E. Condit, of New York city, for \$750,000. It is understood that the name of the corporation will be changed to the Denver Terminal Company, and will become a part of the system of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

The Atchison Consolidation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—A rumor exists among railroad men in this city that on the first of next month or soon after the Atlantic and Pacific road will be absorbed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. It is also rumored that General Manager Gabel of the Atlantic and Pacific has resigned and that upon the consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe will be connected with the Colorado Midland road.

Coming Railway Conference.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A meeting of trunk line presidents has been called to discuss the Interstate Commerce Bill and other matters. It will be held in this city in February, about the 3d. Much importance is attached to the meeting, as it will probably determine the course of the railway companies connected with the pool in case of the bill becoming a law.

A 50-Mile Flume.

FRESCO, Jan. 28.—A company is being organized to build a V-flume from the Pineries to Fresno. Extensive mills and wood manufacturing establishments will be built. The flume will be 50 miles long.

NATIONAL NOTES.**How Randall's Tariff Will Affect California.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] The Call's Washington special says: "Randall's Tariff Bill proposes a direct assault upon California's interests, which will be resisted tooth and nail by her representatives in the House and Senate. He proposes to put currants and grapes on the free list, which would have the practical effect, under the operation of the customs decisions, of making Spanish raisins free. Secretary Bayard simply asked for an equalization of duties between Zante currants and raisins, the former paying 1 cent per pound, and the latter 2 cents per pound. Both are equally dried grapes. Randall, however, proposes to admit Zante currants free of duty. There is no likelihood of the passage of Randall's bill should it get through the House, as the Senate cannot be expected to concur in the bill in time for it to become a law before the 4th of March."

AN ARMY OF APPLICANTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President has received a great number of additional applications for positions in the Inter-State Commerce Commission. As soon as he receives an opinion from the Attorney General as to the constitutionality of the measure he is expected to sign it, and as soon thereafter the commissioners appoint the commissioners. Several names of men fit for appointment have been received from the Pacific coast, but it is uncertain whether he will give the office to a Republican or Democrat from that section. The law provides that three of the commissioners shall be appointed from one political party and two from the other. The commissioners are chosen from the Southern, Eastern and Middle States. Republicans will be selected from the Northwest and Pacific States.

SAN DIEGO DIES HARD.

Senator Williams yesterday presented in the Senate the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego against the passage of the Breckinridge bill for the abolition of certain customs districts, one of which is the district of San Diego.

TREASURER JORDAN'S PLANS.

Treasurer Jordan will relinquish his present office May 1st, in order to accept the office of president of the Western National Bank of New York, now in process of organization, and which will be fully established by that date. Jordan has not formally resigned, but expects to do so shortly after the adjournment of Congress.

A PROTEST.

In the House today Mr. Morrow of California presented a resolution from the bill making an annual appropriation for the equipment of the militia forces of the United States and it was agreed to.

TO EQUIP THE MILITIA.

In the House today Mr. Forney of Alabama presented the conference report on the bill making an annual appropriation for the equipment of the militia forces of the United States and it was agreed to.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was completed at this afternoon's session of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The appropriation made by this bill is \$23,067,042, and while the estimates were \$20,659,756, the amount for the current year was \$16,246,558.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS AT WORK.

The committee appointed by the National Woman Suffrage Association called on the President today and presented a memorial asking him to veto the Eliot bill, or the Turner substitute, therefor, whichever shall pass Congress, proposing to disfranchise the non-political women of Utah. The President said he would give the memorial his careful consideration. He recognized that it was a serious matter to disfranchise any class. The president of the association today received a telegram from Kansas stating that the Municipal Suffrage Bill had passed by a vote of 25 to 13.

Australia's Wheat Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Australian mail advises to December 22d state that New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, Fiji and New Caledonia will require 5,750,000 bushels of wheat to supply home wants. The other colonies of Victoria, South Australia and New Zealand will have a surplus for export of 13,000,000 bushels, showing a net surplus for export of 7,250,000 bushels.

Beattie's Assailant Convicted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The jury in the case of Louis Bieral, charged with attempted assassination of Surveyor of the Port Beattie, found him guilty, as charged, today and condemned him to the mercy of the court.

Sentenced to Be Hanged.

SHASTA, Jan. 28.—George H. Kurz, who was convicted in Trinity county of the murder of Erickson, has been sentenced to hang.

BRIEFS.

The Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society will give a social this evening, in Good Templars Hall.

Three of the Nadeau basement gamblers pleaded guilty yesterday and were fined \$10 each.

Twenty-six lots in the Ramona tract were sold during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning.

The Woman Suffrage Club will meet in the parlor of the Hollenbeck block, Tuesday, February 1st, at 3 p.m.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to C. Preciado and M. Aguado and Joseph J. Mulroney and Sally Downing.

Ex-Officer Fonck was discharged yesterday, the gunsmith Adams admitting that he had made a blunder and that Fonck had done nothing wrong.

In 1884 Henry Herbine was committed to Stockton as insane, and Wm. Ferguson appointed his guardian. He has since been discharged as cured, and yesterday filed an application to be restored to competency.

PERSONAL NEWS.

Congressman-elect Vandever attended the meeting of Stanton Post, G. A. R., last night.

B. C. Holmes was one of the artists at the Sons of St. George social last night. His singing and character impersonation were very well received.

Court Notes.

In Judge Cheney's court the case of Thomas Williams, grand larceny, was dismissed on motion of the District Attorney.

The case of A. Charley was continued until February 1st.

Before Justice Austin, John L. Fonck, charged with embezzlement, case was dismissed on motion of the District Attorney.

James Murray: grand larceny; case dismissed, but defendant remanded on a charge of receiving stolen property, with ball set at \$200.

J. P. Rogers: misdemeanor; dismissed.

John Doe: grand larceny; on trial.

Justice Taney continued the case of Veanon for murder, until February 11th.

"Arthur"—Yes, we should like to have you write for our paper. Address your letter to the business office and it will be sent to you.—[New Haven News.]

BAGGED THE BANKER**How Montana Miners Secured Their Wages.****They Seize Four Stockholders, Including Banker Seligman.****The Captured Capitalists Ordered to Fork Over Forthwith.**

Seligman Sends a Terrified Appeal to His Firm In New York—The Money Forwarded and Paid to the Miners—The Prisoners Released.

BUSINESS TOPICS.

Bad This.—The Southern California Land Company—What it has Done for Los Angeles. The splendid selections of the Southern California Land Company are now open to the public until nearly 9 o'clock every evening. The increasing business of this reliable corporation continues to be a conspicuous feature of the real-estate market. The company employs home and Eastern capital. Its president, Mr. Clinton, is conspicuous for his energy and good judgment. Mr. W. Mortimore is secretary, gives every moment to his important duties. Mr. Buckner, who is at the head of his profession, has the surveying department, with a large corps of assistants. Mr. Duncan is the examiner of city real estate and properties bought for sale from the interior of the county. Mr. Pierce, the draughtsman for the company, has no peer in drawing maps, plating tracts and sketching the beautiful homes of Los Angeles on the market. Three bookkeepers, a cashier and a first-class accountant make up the balance of the working force. From the inception of the business the introduction of the Childs tract, through all the successful enterprises of the Urmston, City Center, Williamson, Howes and Jefferson-street tracts and the great Columbia Colony of nearly 7000 acres, this company has held the confidence of the people in an eminent degree.

Selgman Sends a Terrified Appeal to His Firm In New York—The Money Forwarded and Paid to the Miners—The Prisoners Released.

By Telegraph to The Times.
HELENA (Mont.), Jan. 28.—[By the Associated Press.] The Gregory Mine, situated 4 miles from Wickes, and 25 miles from Helena, telegraphed H. W. Child, the general manager, to close down operations, the reason being that there was no money in the treasury. Child started for the mine, with E. W. Bach, the accountant, Foreman West, and Hon. Albert J. Seligman, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers, of New York, to notify the men and close the works. The draft for the amount due the employees had not reached Helena. The men, fearing that they were to lose the two months' wages due, on being notified of the company's intention, called a meeting and took charge of the mine and works. They then went in a body and notified the gentleman named that they wanted them to attend their meeting in the hoisting works. One hundred and fifty men walking in front and 175 behind escorted them to the meeting. Speeches were made on both sides. The men decided to hold the four gentlemen until the money was forthcoming, and detailed

EIGHT MEN TO GUARD THEM

during the day and eight men during the night. The meeting voted to close every saloon, and detailed men for that purpose. The miners appointed a committee to inspect all telegrams to corporations in the state. Let us hope they will allow the general to go East to secure money at the same time appealing the accountant and foreman, but holding Mr. Seligman a prisoner for security until the money was paid. Mr. Seligman telephoned his father in New York: if the company did not pay the men he would not answer for the consequences, for the protection of property and persons. The miners are to be paid in full, though owing a portion of the company's stock, immediately

TELEGRAPHED THE MONEY

To Helena, for payment of the men and the release of the company's property and the miners were released. The miners placed at their disposal for correspondence and for the meeting of friends, and in fact, nothing is left undone by the Southern California Land Company to advance the best interests of Los Angeles and to place its real estate business on a firm and reliable footing.

Fresno County's Exhibit.

Visitors, health-seekers and home-seekers are invited to visit the rooms of the Fresno County Board of Trade, at No. 312 North Main street, to see the display of Fresno county products, and to learn of the inducements offered to those seeking homes. Especially are those invited who want a good California home, in a good climate, in a productive, healthy country, cheap.

To Insure Success

It is necessary to have good property near in itself, and be able to take a low figure. See who are connected with the Elia Hills tract and see a genuine auction, Wednesday, February 2d. Read the advertisement. There will be no disposition to injure any one. Seligman was paroled and allowed the freedom of the camp, on his word of honor that he would not leave and that payment would be made to him. The men are being paid what they deserve and are happy over the result of what might have been a serious affair had not the New York bankers generously stopped it.

A Noted Cracksmen Convicted.

SAN ANDREAS, Jan. 28.—The case of Charles M. Coleman, charged with burglary for entering the store of Peterson & Dako, at Milton, in September last, has been occupying the attention of the Superior Court during this week, and last night the jury brought in a verdict of burglary in the first degree against the prisoner. The civil case against Coleman and Shultz, as receivers of the sum stolen from Peterson & Drake, amounting to \$1400, was also tried and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs. Schultz and Coleman are the known cracksmen who successfully piloted their trade on the coast from Portland to San Diego, and were finally captured in San Francisco.

Opening of a New Family Hotel.

The Marlborough is the name of a new and elegant family hotel to be opened on January 20, 1887, on Ellis Avenue, near Figueroa street, West End, Los Angeles. First-class rooms and excellent table.

A Splendid Chance.

The auction sale of the Elia Hills tract, Wednesday, February 2d, will be the biggest success yet. The property just fits the bill and C. A. Summer & Co. will have a hippodrome.

Church of the Unity.

Tomorrow at the Opera House, the subject of Dr. Fay's sermon will be "From Narrow to Broad," or "The Meaning and Mission of the Liberal Church"—a sermon for the hour.

A Great Bargain.

A well located residence lot for \$750. Southern California Land Company, Baker block.

Scott's new Hotel Arcadia—the most attractive hotel in Southern California; only 100 feet from the ocean; 120 rooms. Take a look at it before engaging rooms elsewhere for the winter.

In All Parts of the City.

Valuable business and residence property in all parts of the city for sale by the Southern California Land Company, Baker block.

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OUR NEIGHBORS.

Carlsbad.

A NEW HEALTH RESORT.
OCEANSIDE, Jan. 25.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] No paper today, and I am getting mad. I received Sunday's paper yesterday. Now, I will just ask you, in all confidence, if it is not enough to make one mad, but I do notice there is any redress, and we will just have to grin and bear it, and bide our time, until the people get enough of Democratic rule, and we once more have postal clerks on the railroad that can read writing and can drop our paper off at Oceanside, in place of carrying it to San Diego every other day. But it is just possible that it is some one who has written this paper to read, and appropriate this paper to their own use. If that is the case, I will surely forgive them, and only ask that they bring it back next day, so I can see it six times a week.

I want to give you a description of Carlsbad, better known as Frazier's. The young and growing town of that name is situated on the California coast, about three miles south of Oceanside. A few years ago J. Frazier preempted 160 acres of land on the railroad and built himself a little home, and after a hard fight with poverty, showing an unlimited amount of grit and backbone, he cleared up the sagebrush, planted it in vines and trees, raised cattle, etc., enough to keep soul and body together, put in a small platform at the railroad track, and induced the railroad folks to make it a flag station. In the meantime five neighbors gathered around him, but the greatest trouble was water, all of which had to be hauled from the Microm canon, three miles away, and consequently had to be used with the greatest economy. This kind of work did not suit Frazier, and though the dollars were scarce with him he began the task of saving for a artisan way, putting up a part of his best land as security for the well, a risk that men with money would not take, and one and all pronounced him crazy and just throwing his money away, for where he was within about 200 yards of the sea he would not get water, and if he did it would be nothing but salt. To all the croakers he paid no attention, but just went on, attending to his business. At a depth of 250 feet he found nice, fresh, soft water, clear and cold. It arose to within 12 feet of the surface. Not content with this he went over 600 feet, striking several veins of water, until he had exhausted everything—money, credit, and all the land he wanted to spare. His derriere was attached, and every man that he ever dined with said he was a fool. All this time there was something peculiar with the water. There was a strange taste to it and people who were using it thought it was ailng with some disease found themselves gradually growing stronger, until the question was asked, "What is causing it?" Finally some one suggested the water. One of San Diego's best physicians pronounced it to have specific medicinal qualities, and he began prescribing it for his patients until every train carried bags, demijohns and kegs of it to San Diego. About this time a party from Nebraska stopped there. Some of them had been all over the world, and they pronounced it equal to the celebrated springs of Carlsbad, Germany. They were looking for a location, and immediately bought a tract of land out of a dozen houses sprung up as if by magic.

A new fresh water well has just been completed, and you may expect soon to hear of Carlsbad of California. A company was formed, I cannot give you all the names just now, but so far as I can remember Mr. Schutte, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Frazier are members. They have got the confidence, means and connections to succeed, when they get ready, and the day is not far distant when the place, as a sanitarium, will be known all over the world. I send you the analysis of the water, signed by the State Chemist:

	Per gallon.
Procarboxylic acid.	4.99
Sulfate potassium.	15.79
Sulfate calcium.	1.00
Chloride sodium.	61.48
Sulfate magnesium.	.42
Lime.	10.28
Calcium.	1.12
Magnesium.	.14
Peroxide iron.	.28
Silica.	1.64
Chemically combined.	2.97
Water and organic matter.	2.97
Total.	182.23

A spectroscopic examination of the water gave no reaction lithium, strontium or zinc.

The water contains no ammonia or nitric acid.

(Signed) G. E. COOPER,
Assistant State Chemist.

A slight purgative at the water, with enough of the analgesic to impart its medicinal qualities, and it rendered palatable. A slight impression of carbonic acid is also detected.

E. W. HUGARD,
State Chemist, University of California.

Together with this analysis they send an analysis of the celebrated Carlsbad Springs of Germany and the Kissinger Springs of Bohemia. Every ingredient that is in the one is in the other with the advantage of the California water in its being about 25 per cent stronger. This is the day and passes but a shipment of the water is made some place and but a few days ago nearly a car load was shipped to Boston, Mass. More anon. SAN DIEGO COMPANY.

Pasadena.

THE RAILROAD ROOM—GENERAL NOTES.
PASADENA, Jan. 28.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Pasadena feels that her foundations are being rapidly and substantially laid. The sale of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad to the great Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company insures one transcontinental line, and now comes the Southern Pacific with its corps of engineers, surveying a line from Shorb's through the city northward, through La Canada, Crescenton and on to San Fernando as a matter of self-protection. Unless the Southern Pacific completes the line above out of the valley, the Atchison and Santa Fe will capture a large share of the valuable territory. Pasadena is happy in the present situation, and propose to have at least 20,000 inhabitants by January 1, 1880.

Matilda Fletcher, one of the brightest and ablest lecturers now before the public, will appear in this city under the auspices of the Young People's Guild of the Baptist Church, Friday evening of next week. Subject: "The Laws of Happiness." We have heard Mrs. Fletcher many times, and always with pleasure.

The Pasadena Social Club will hold one of the swelled occasions of the season to-night.

H. C. Hotaling has sold his recently-completed brick, but will continue to occupy the lower floor.

Attorneys.

MORTIMER & HARRIS, ATTORNEYS
and Counselors at Law, Rooms 78 and 78a Temple block, Los Angeles. Frank Harris (barrister at law, late of Toronto, Canada); C. W. Mortimer.

J. B. LEWIS & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rooms 18-22 Temple block, Los Angeles.

ANDERSON, FITZGERALD & ANDER-
SON, Attorneys at Law, Office, rooms 5, 7, 9 and 11 Lawyers' building, Temple street.

W. W. TAYLOR, ATTORNEY AT
Law and Solicitor of Patents, rooms 1 and 3, Lawyer's block, Temple street.

W. P. WADE, ATTORNEY AND
Counselor at Law, Baker block, entrance room 6.

THEODORE SAVAGE, ATTORNEY
at Law, Office, rooms 21, Law Building.

O. O. TRANTUM, ATTORNEY AT
O. Law, Office, 15 and 18 Downey block.

E. W. SARGENT, ATTORNEY AT
Law, Office, No. 12 Court street.

Dentists.

DR. L. W. WELLS, DENTIST, DEN-
tal room, No. 23 S. Spring st. Stoer block. Teeth extracted without pain; special attention paid to filling teeth.

Established 1862.

THE RAILROADS.

THE SITUATION DOWN IN THE SANTA ANA VALLEY.

The Southern Pacific Appoints a Southern Passenger Agent—Slight Rate Cutting—Big C. S. Excursion to San Diego, Etc.

A gentleman of Anaheim, who has the "inside track" on railroad matters in that section, was in the city yesterday, and gave THE TIMES some interesting points. He confirms the report that a bonus of \$100,000 has been offered the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé people for defecting their road southward from Burrell Point through Modena, McPherson, Hughes's ranch and Tustin. If this proposition is accepted by the company, Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana will be left a few miles to the west. But THE TIMES's informant thinks that, in that event, there will be a junction on the San Joaquin ranch, and another branch or spur will take off to the northwest, forming a V. The second-named line will pass through Orange, Santa Ana and Anaheim (in each of which places the company will have a station), and then take a bee-line for Los Angeles. The gentleman thinks that a good town is in prospect at the junction of the two lines on the San Joaquin ranch. A townsite company has already been organized, of which George H. Fullerton is president. As Mr. Fullerton is operating with the Santa Fé Company, being a director in several of their railroads, it is believed that the railroad company will back the new town. The road will be continued south of that point to Oceanside, forming a through connection with San Diego.

The Atchison Company has several gangs of graders at work, and is thus holding numerous points of vantage, such as Santa Ana canon and the blind bend San Juan. A cut-off line is being planned along a cliff not more than 60 feet wide, and where it is possible to run but one road. With this occupied, they hold the fort.

It is said that Flood & O'Brien, the owners of Santa Margarita ranch are obstructing the passage of the Atchison line across their property, and ordered the graders off a few days ago. Fred C. Paris has gone down to the line to adjust the difficulty.

In summing up his opinion of the situation the gentleman said: "It seems to me that the Southern Pacific people have waked up in the afternoon. They find that the Atchison folks are ahead of them at every point."

The Atchison road below San Juan will run 25 miles along the ocean bluff and will form one of the most picturesque routes in the country.

NEW PASSENGER AGENT.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has appointed Sam A. Tuttle passenger agent for Southern California, with headquarters at the corner of Main and Commercial streets. Sam has been probably the best-known conductor in Southern California, has been in the service of the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific, knows everybody and is popular all around. He will attend to all the details of passenger business.

SPIKES.

The "Scenic Route"—Denver and Rio Grande—gets all the Raymond parties on their way back to the East.

The Long Beach Railroad's new engine will begin running in a few days—as soon as the new bridge is done.

The Southern's orange special starts tonight. The statement that it went Thursday night was an error.

Slight cuts on passenger rates to New York being made by local brokers. They do not amount to more than \$3 or \$4.

The Raymond & Whitcomb excursion arrives today. An alphabetical list of the passengers was published in yesterday's TIMES.

The Southern Pacific waiting-room has received additional seats from Sacramento. This was rendered necessary by the large increase of travel.

Frederick Billings, chairman of the executive committee of the Northern Pacific, who is "doing" Southern California, was in from Pasadena yesterday.

The California Southern excursion, which left for San Diego at 11:10 a.m. yesterday, filled 13 coaches when it started out from this city. The number of excursionists from here was about 500, but was considerably augmented at points along the line. The excursion was under the auspices of the San Diego agency here.

On Tuesday next there will arrive via the Southern Pacific, in a special train of Pullman hotel and sleeping cars, one of Raymond & Whitcomb's select excursion parties. It is the intention of the Southern Pacific to run these celebrated sleeper specials through to New Orleans on or about Wednesday next.

SOCIAL GATHERINGS.

Sons of St. George—Baptist Reception—Letter Social.

The second social of Royal Oak Lodge, No. 220, Sons of St. George, was held last evening in Good Templars' Hall, which was crowded. The evening was much enjoyed. Following was the programme:

PART I.

Pianoforte Solo, "Selections from Boccaccio" —C. Richardson.

Song, "Rock the Cradle, John" —B. C. Holmes.

Recitation, "That Baby of Tuscarao" —Tom F. Barnes.

Song, "Dublin Bay" —Mr. Rees.

Recitation, "The Gambler's Wife" —Mrs. Tonkin.

Character Impersonation, "The Crushed Tragedian" —C. Richardson.

Duet, "Up Nott's & Down" —Mrs. Nannie Catching and George H. Williams.

Recitation —Miss Richards.

PART II.

Pianoforte Solo, "Thine Alone Waltz" —C. Richardson.

Song, "Barney, Take Me Home Again" —Mrs. Tonkin.

Reading, "Cousin Sally Dillard" —Mr. Rees.

Song, "At the Ferry" —Mrs. Nannie Catching and George H. Williams.

Recitation —Miss Richards.

PART III.

Pianoforte Solo, "Selections from Boccaccio" —C. Richardson.

Song, "Rock the Cradle, John" —B. C. Holmes.

Recitation, "That Baby of Tuscarao" —Tom F. Barnes.

Song, "Dublin Bay" —Mr. Rees.

Recitation, "The Gambler's Wife" —Mrs. Tonkin.

Character Impersonation, "The Crushed Tragedian" —C. Richardson.

Duet, "Up Nott's & Down" —Mrs. Nannie Catching and George H. Williams.

Recitation —Miss Richards.

PART IV.

BAPTIST RECEPTION.

There was a pleasant occasion at the First Baptist Church last evening, a goodly number of the people gathering to give welcome to the new assistant pastor, Rev. H. C. Bristol.

Interesting remarks were made by the pastor, Rev. P. W. Dorsey, and were followed by the assistant pastor in an earnest speech.

Miss Emma Rider gave a piano solo; M. S. Snook a vocal solo; Miss Eva Johnston a recitation, "The Sociable"; Messrs. Cheif and Spenser, selections on the guitar; Mr. and Mrs. Beckel, a duet for violin and piano. After the well-rendered programme came refreshments. The parlors of the church were decorated with beautiful floral pieces.

LETTER SOCIAL.

A pleasant "letter social" was held at the First Congregational Church last evening. A "postoffice," under the charge of Miss Hathaway, gave the name. A song by Mr. McIntosh, a solo by Mrs. Weimer, song by Miss Tingley, and several solos by Mr. Grannis, comprised the programme. Mr. Grannis was a member of that famous old-time glee club of New York, the Amphiion, and his selections were much enjoyed.

H. J. Craven's \$50,000 libel suit against the Evening Express was dismissed yesterday, the paper having apologized.

THE RAILROADS.

THE SITUATION DOWN IN THE SANTA ANA VALLEY.

Medical.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS
Continues to treat all the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, inventing the Epsom Salts, by a new complete system of Medicinal Inhalations, combined with proper constitutional treatment for the Stomach, Liver and Blood, etc. Probably there has not one that has so completely revolutionized the system of medical practice as the Aerial or Inhalation System, for Head, throat or lung diseases, and can be substantiated by the very best citizens of Los Angeles. During the past three years we have endeavored to be conservative in our treatment, and to our amazement, we find, in our judgment, the ease to be of an incurable nature, we unhesitatingly inform the patient or friends. We believe this system to be justifiable and are willing to consider any and every case that would do otherwise. Below we give a sample of the cases effected by us.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.), Sept. 29, 1886.

DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS—DEAR SIR: I have been contemplating for some time past making a statement of my case and results, but have been prevented from doing so, until now, remembering how glad I would have been could I have seen something of the like from a person of your rank to whom the reference of the first came. Los Angeles

I had been suffering for several years with what was then called "the chronic ulcerated laryngitis." I spent considerable time at the Clinic, and employed various nostrils, but found no permanent benefit, and, a last resort, our family physician recommended Los Angeles, and I came here, and have been to the doctor back and all my former symptoms returned.

Through a medical friend I was induced to try Dr. Williams—DEAR SIR: I became very much disengaged at times, but nevertheless, I feel much better, and have no desire to return to you. My throat trouble being aggravated by a serious stomach difficulty, made it very difficult to sleep, but at last I found a cure for a time, and the difficulty removed. I consider I am permanently cured. If this will be of any value to you, I am willing to give you my address.

Very truly yours, MRS. J. D. WILEY,

221 Olive street, RIVERSIDE, Oct. 17, 1886.

To the many testimonials won by Dr. Williams it is only fitting that I add my name, and I am highly in his favor. For nearly two years I have been suffering from throat and lung trouble, brought on by a severe cold, which never left me, but was only temporarily relieved. After two months' treatment, prescribed by Dr. Williams, I can claim a perfect recovery, and have no pain in my throat or lungs as formerly. I cannot speak too highly of the benefits I have received and I would like to thank you for your very kind words.

MRS. MINNIE H. HARVEY, Glendale, Cal.

LOS ANGELES (Cal.), Sept. 29, 1886.
DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS—DEAR SIR: I desire to let every man, woman and child know that you were instrumental in saving my life from death. I was a victim of consumption for over ten years, and was given up as beyond cure, and to me it seemed as though I had suffered over seven years. I began treatment with Dr. Williams, and with great saving in the upper lobes of the right lung, from which I had suffered over seven years, and now I am well and strong as ever. Tell all to all. Yours truly, JAMES JESSOP, Quincy, Ill.

P. S.—I am home to-morrow.

DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS—DEAR SIR: I desire to let every man, woman and child know that you were instrumental in saving my life from death. I was a victim of consumption for over ten years, and was given up as beyond cure, and to me it seemed as though I had suffered over seven years. I began treatment with Dr. Williams, and with great saving in the upper lobes of the right lung, from which I had suffered over seven years, and now I am well and strong as ever. Tell all to all. Yours truly, JAMES JESSOP, Quincy, Ill.

P. S.—I am home to-morrow.

DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.,
256 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours
from 3:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for consultation and examination, but, if unable to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions.

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LOGAN'S LOYALTY.**REPUTATION OF THE TALE OF HIS REBEL SYMPATHIES.**

Statements Certified to by Himself as True Which Must Dispel All Doubt—Preservation of the Union His Unwavering Thought.

(Chicago Inter Ogan.)

In a few of the many editorial comments in the great dailies on the death of Gen. John A. Logan we find some allusions to the position occupied by him at the time when armed treason first manifested itself in the South which do the memory of the dead patriot rank injustice; and with the view of vindicating his great name from the implied calumny, we say, without hesitation, that at no time in the long struggle between the South and the North did Gen. Logan occupy a doubtful position or waver in the slightest degree in his devotion to the cause of the Union, and in support of this assertion we transfer to our column a chapter of Lusk's "Politicians and Politicians of Illinois," which received the approval of Gen. Logan before the work went to press, in these words:

CHICAGO, April 14, 1883.—D. W. Lusk, Esq.: MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 7th instant and your proposition to return from the West. I hope you will pardon delay in answering. I have read your statement in reference to myself, which you propose to make a part of your coming book, and can say that it is a fair statement of the facts. I have no suggestions to offer, and it is all I could ask you to say; it covers all the ground and is truthful.

Thanking you for the interest manifested, and trusting that you may meet with success in your enterprise, I am very truly yours,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

"I have no suggestions to offer, and it is all I could ask you to say; it covers all the ground and is truthful," are words which taken in connection with the chapter itself, will be accepted by all who knew Gen. Logan as a complete and incontrovertible refutation of the malicious charges with which unscrupulous men have been wont to cloud his memory.

THE HISTORIAN SAYS:

It has not been our purpose to use these pages for extolling deeds of the men who took part in the great civil war, one above another, but it is due to our readers that we should put into history a true statement regarding the position occupied by Gen. Logan at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, for the reason that it is misunderstood by many persons who are entitled to know the facts as they exist, and for the further reason that the customary so often uttered against him should not go down to posterity without an unqualified denial. The substance of all the charges is that he was disloyal to the government when the war began, and that he had aided in recruiting soldiers in Illinois for the Southern army; yet among all who have made these charges, from first to last, no man of character or personal responsibility has dared to come forward and make a specific charge, or father one.

It is said that Logan did not approve the great speech made by Senator Douglas at Springfield in April, 1861, wherein he took the bold ground that in the contest, which was then clearly imminent to him, between the North and the South, that there could be but two parties, patriots and traitors. But, granting that there was a

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND LOGAN

at that time, it did not relate to their adhesion to the cause of their country.

Logan had fought for the Union upon the plains of Mexico, and again stood ready to give his life, if need be, for his country, even amid the cowardly slanders that were then following his pathway.

The difference between Douglas and Logan was this: Mr. Douglas was fresh from an extended campaign in the dissatisfied sections of the Southern States, and he was fully apprised of their intention to attempt the overthrow of the Union, and was therefore in favor of the most stupendous preparations for war. Mr. Logan, on the other hand, believed in exhausting all peaceful means before a resort to arms, and in this he was like President Lincoln; but when he saw there was no other alternative but to fight, he was ready and willing for armed resistance, and, resigning his seat in Congress, entered the army as Colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and remained in the field in active service until peace was declared.

In support of the declaration that there is no foundation in fact for the charge of disloyalty against Gen. Logan, we have only briefly to refer to his conduct as a soldier while war was waged, and to his utterances, which were never doubtful in meaning. Whatever may be

THE BELIEF OF HIS ENEMIES to the contrary, his acts must forever silence the slander, but his malignants may never be able to distinguish between a desire to settle the differences between the North and South without a resort to arms, and overt treason to the government, and we shall not attempt to make them understand it, for there are none so blind as those who can see but will not.

In the summer of 1862, when the Union Republicans and War Democrats were anxious for Gen. Logan to return home and make the race for Congress from the state at large, he addressed, under date of August 26th, a patriotic letter to O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, declining the honor. From it we extract this passage:

"I am today a soldier of this Republic, so to remain, changeless and immutable, until her last and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away. Ambitious men, who have not a true love for their country at heart, may bring forth crude and boorish questions to agitate the pulse of our troubled Nation and thwart the preservation of this Union, but for none of such am I. I have entered the field to die, if needs be, for this government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war for preservation

HAS BECOME A FACT ESTABLISHED."

In view of the extraordinary position assumed by the Twenty-third General Assembly in regard to the prosecution of the war, Gen. Logan issued a stirring address while at Memphis, Tenn., under date of February 12, 1863, from which we make the following extract:

"I am aware that influences of the

most discouraging and treasonable character, well calculated and designed to render you disatisfied, have recently been brought to bear upon some of you by professed friends. Newspapers containing treasonable articles, artfully falsifying the public sentiment at your homes, have been circulated in your camps. Intriguing political tricksters, demagogues and time-servers, whose corrupt deeds are but a faint reflex of their more corrupt hearts, seem determined to drive our people on to anarchy and destruction. They have hoped, by magnifying the reverses of our arms, basely misrepresenting the conduct and slandering the character of our soldiers in the field, and boldly denouncing the acts of the constituted authorities of the government as unconstitutional usurpations, to produce general demoralization in the army, and thereby reap their political reward, weaken the cause we have espoused, and aid those

ARCH TRAITORS OF THE SOUTH to dismember our mighty Republic, and trample in the dust the emblem of our National unity, greatness and glory. Let me remind you, my countrymen, that we are soldiers of the Federal Union, armed for the preservation of the Federal Constitution and maintenance of its laws and authority. Upon your faithfulness and devotion, heroism and gallantry depend its perpetuity. To us has been committed this sacred inheritance, baptized in the blood of our fathers. We are soldiers of a government that has always blessed us with prosperity and happiness.

It is given to every American citizen, the largest freedom and the most perfect equality of rights and privileges. It has afforded us security in person and property, and blessed us until, under its beneficent influence, we were the proudest nation on earth.

"We should be united in our efforts to put down a rebellion that now, like an earthquake, rocks the Nation from State to State, from center to circumference, and threatens to engulf us all in our common ruin, the horrors of which no pen can portray. We have solemnly sworn to bear true faith to this government,

PRESERVE ITS CONSTITUTION, and defend its glorious flag against all its enemies and opposers. To our hands has been committed the liberties, the prosperity and happiness of future generations. Shall we betray such a trust?

Shall the brilliancy of your past achievements be diminished and tarnished by hesitation, discord and dissension, while armed traitors menace you in front and unarmed traitors intrigue against you in the rear? We are in no way responsible for any action of the civil authorities. We constitute the military arm of the government. That the civil power is threatened and attempted to be paralyzed is the reason for the resort to the military power. To aid the military authorities (not to oppose or obstruct) in the exercise of their authority, is our office; and shall we forget this duty, and stop to wrangle and dispute while the country is bleeding at every pore on this or that political act or measure whilst a fearful wall of anguish, wrung from the heart of a distressed people is borne upon every breeze, and widows and orphans are appealing to us to avenge the loss of their loved ones who have fallen by our side in defense of its old blood-stained banner, and whilst the temple of liberty itself is being shaken to the very center?

BY RUTHLESS BLOWS OF TRAITORS who have desecrated our flag and obstructed our National highways, destroyed our peace, desolates our fire-sides and draped thousands of our homes in mourning?

He Was Satisfied. (Philadelphia North American.)

No city life for me," said a Vermont farmer. "Gimme the country an' about 100 acres o' land an' I'm satisfied.

"Have to get up pretty early in the morning, eh?"

"Not very; 8 o'clock in summer and 4 in winter."

"Well, what do you do evenings?"

"D'y mean arter it gits tew dark ter work?"

"Yes."

"Egosh, I go to bed."

The English Queen Falling Very Fast. (By Cable to the New York World.)

The Queen is breaking very rapidly and she is conscious that her life cannot be spared many years longer. The only shadow over the jubilee year that opens today is the general apprehension among the people of England that the Queen may not live till the year is completed. The appearance of old age is most clearly marked in her jubilee portrait, which has just been completed and placed in the gallery leading to her private apartments at Windsor.

BUT THE BEST TEST of Gen. Logan's love of country or patriotism was after the battle of Atlanta, on the 22d of July, 1864, where Gen. McPherson was killed. Gen. Sherman, in his report of this battle, says:

"Not more than half an hour after Gen. McPherson had left me, viz, about 12:30 p.m. of the 22d, his Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Clark, rode up and reported that Gen. McPherson was either dead or a prisoner; that he had ridden from me to Gen. Dodge's column, moving as heretofore described, and had sent off nearly all his staff and orderlies on various errands, and himself had passed into a narrow path or road that led to the left and rear of Gen. Giles A. Smith's division, which was Gen. Blair's extreme left; that a few minutes after he had entered the wood a sharp volley was heard in that direction, and his horse had come out riderless, having two wounds. The suddenness of this terrible calamity would have overwhelmed me with grief, but the living demanded my whole thoughts. I instantly dispatched a staff officer to

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN commanding the Fifteenth Corps, to tell him what had happened; that he must assume command of the Army of the Tennessee, and hold stubbornly the ground already chosen, more especially the hill gained by Gen. Leggett the night before.

"About 4 p.m. there was quite a lull, during which the enemy fell forward on the railroad and main Decatur road, and suddenly assailed a regiment which, with a section of guns, had been thrown forward as a kind of picket, and captured the two guns; he then advanced rapidly and broke through our lines at that point, which had been materially weakened by the withdrawal of Col. Martin's brigade, sent by Gen. Logan's order to the extreme left. The other brigade, Gen. Lightburn, which held that part of the line, fell back in some disorder, about 400 yards, to a position held by it the night before, leaving the enemy for a time in possession of two batteries, one of which, a 20-pounder Parrott battery of four guns, was most valuable to us, and

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TICKETS TO NEW YORK AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES: CABIN, \$15; STEERAGE, \$30.

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FOR HONG KONG VIA YOKOHAMA:

CITY OF PEKING AUGUST 11, AT 2 P.M.

CITY OF SYDNEY AUGUST 31, AT 2 P.M.

EXTRAORDINARY TICKETS TO YOKOHAMA AND RETURN AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE APPLY AT THE OFFICE, CORNER FIRST AND BRAZIER STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., General Agents.

THE EYESSES CROWDER

(Late from the East.)

CUTTERS AND DESIGNERS OF LADIES' COSTUMES

PERFECT FIT AND FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

DREAMING ROOMS, 238 SPRING ST., BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS. (UPSTAIRS), HAMMOND BLOCK, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Lines of Gravity.

LOS ANGELES & SAN GABRIEL VALLEY RAILWAY.

Time table, in effect Nov. 5, 1886.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Downey Avenue Depot as follows:

Depart.	Arrive
11:30 a.m.	ON
2:30 p.m.	WEEK DAYS ONLY.
4:30 p.m.	4:34 p.m.
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MONGOL MAIDENS.

Quaint Holiday Costumes of Some Chinese Children.
(San Francisco Chronicle.)

During the celebration of the New Year, now going on in the Chinese quarter, there are many rich and beautiful costumes to be seen worn by the almond-eyed damsels of the plague spot of the city. The love of bright colors is not more marked among the negroes than among the Orientals, and richness of apparel ranks with them above dainty food and domestic cleanliness. The blending and association of colors exhibited in their dresses is very interesting and not a little peculiar to the Gentile eye. No contrast to the Mongol is too striking; no mass of colors too glaring, and no single shade too vivid. Nor are the women alone in their desire for showy dress. The men also delight in brilliant blues, delicate lavenders, golden yellows and verdant green.

The young Chinese girls are particularly gay in their dress. Their love of bright colors is not limited to the clothes they put on, for their faces are always highly crimsoned with Chinese red, and their hair is plastered and ornamented with flowers, jewelry, beads, laces and gaudy ribbons. Some of their costumes are picturesque enough, and the bold contrasts of glowing colors are worthy of note.

One oriental damsel, who was airing herself and her finery simultaneously

yesterday afternoon on Dupont street, wore a pale-blue silk coat, with huge funnel-like sleeves, trimmed with black and pale-yellow silk braid. Her trousers were of black silk, also bordered with pale-yellow; her boat-like sabots were embroidered with blue silk,

and the deep white soles provide an area of about three square inches for the maid to stand erect upon.

Another Celestial maiden was similarly dressed, except that that garment which among Christians is peculiar to males, was of a gorgeous orange silk, and her stockings, evidently of American make, were of red silk with clocks up the side. A third girl wore an azure-blue skirt, a crimson coat and bright-green pants. Still another wore a pale-violet cloak over a dark-blue blouse, her pants also being green. A very brilliant costume was a crimson-silk coat with a broad band of green and red embroidery running all around the skirts, neck and sleeves; the pants were bright blue, and the shoes prettily embroidered in pink and gold. A pale-blue cloak, violet pants with yellow trimmings, pearl-headed headress and finely worked silver bangles on wrists and ankles formed the principal features of the costume of a small Mongol maiden, who held in her hand the diminutive queue of her small brother who trotted before her. The boy was hardly less attractively dressed, and his pale-pink silk round hat was decorated with a bright-red silk knob and huge tassel of the same material and color. Some of the smaller girls wore sleeveless jackets over their under garments, very much like the men. One wore a slate-colored silk under garment with a white satin, quilted, sleeveless jacket, and pants also of the same soft-shaded material as the under garment. One of the strangest dresses of all was a salmon-colored silk coat with lengthy skirts, from underneath which peeped out a pair of bright-green pants embroidered with black and pink silk. The older women are much more quietly dressed, generally wearing but one color, and that of a dark shade, such as violet, dark blue or purple.

Flowers Worth Their Weight in Gold and More.

(New York Journal.)

"You cannot get a La France or Corneille Cook rose for less than \$1," said a fashionable youth the other evening at the club-house. "It makes a bouquet fearfully expensive at that price," he continued, with a sigh, and "I've almost a mind to give up dancing the can-can at the balls, because I'm out about \$20 every time."

This is indeed the season when rosebuds are more expensive than new "four-hand" ties, and some of the rarer kinds must be ordered months in advance, so that they may be grown to order. At a well-known florist's the prices are for Glorie de Paris and Corneille Cooks, from \$1 to \$2.50 a bud; for La France, Mermel, Nephets and the American Beauty, from 75 cents to \$1.50 apiece, and for tea roses, Bon Silenes and other kinds, from \$2 to \$5 a dozen. Growing primroses placed in little braided grass baskets, the handles of which are covered with wide satin ribbon, are very popular as presents. They will remain in bloom in the parlor or sitting-room until Easter, and require but little sunlight or water. The prices range from \$2 to \$5 a pot. White hyacinths have, to a large extent, taken the place of garlands for button-hole bouquets. They are worn without fern or geranium leaf, and the little white bells look very pretty against the somber black of a dress-coat. White violets and pure white orchids are among the rarest and most sought after of flowers. A bouquet of either will cost in the neighborhood of \$50. Mignonette and violets are frequently combined in a hand bouquet, and both coloring and fragrance are exquisite. Mignonette is worth about \$2 or \$3 a dozen sprays, and Parme violets sell for 75 cents a hundred. Russian violets are very rare, and bring twice as much. Necklaces and belts of fine flowers, such as forget-me-nots, violets and bouvardia, are worn at dances in winter, but only by young girls. A pretty fancy, which is a revival of an old fashion, is to place a little rosebud on the toe of each slipper.

Respectable Robbery.

(San Francisco Bulletin.)

A few years ago a great corner in land came to grief. During a recent suit in a New York court, arising out of the transaction, the following agreement was produced in evidence:

"The aforesaid parties agree to bind themselves to hold, tie up and effectually withdraw from market so that the same cannot be sold during the continuance of this agreement without the written consent of all the parties thereto the aforementioned number of acres of land—witness James R. Keene, 50,000; W. Butcher's Sons, 40,000; D. & N. G. Miller, 16,000."

Judge Daniel of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in deciding that such corners and contracts are illegal, characterized the affair as "respectable robbery." It begins to look as though before long this kind of rob-

bery will feel the power of the law. Judge Daniel's decision is one indication of the way things are moving. The recent opinion of a Pennsylvania court in the case of the coal combination is another. The frequent "deals" in wheat merit a like attention. It has been decided by a competent authority that combinations to raise the price of necessities of life are criminal conspiracies and punishable as such. The next thing needful is to enforce the law and award the penalty. The crime is in its effects far more harmful than larceny, burglary or numerous other penitentiary offenses which meet with swift punishment. It affects whole communities and presses most heavily upon those who are least able to stand up under the pressure. People must have food and fuel, cost what they may, and in the event of an artificial increase in price widespread suffering must ensue. There is also this important difference between high prices of necessities and caused by corners and those which result from the natural laws of supply and demand. In the latter case there is usually a corresponding upward movement in general prices, including that of labor, which offsets the rise in any particular commodity. In the former case there is no like ameliorating feature. The situation is forced, unnatural and abnormally oppressive. Now that the law is made clear let the facts be made to correspond therewith.

His Horse Exposed Him.

[Exchange.]

A Quaker was returning home one evening on a particularly fine horse, when he was stopped by a man with his face blackened, mounted on a nag whose ribs, bones, and joints, one could count through its skin; but not its teeth, for those had disappeared, though not eating hay, but chaff.

"Holy man," said the newcomer, "my horse, which can still dimly remember the landing of Julius Caesar, stands sorely in need of such attention as yours appears to enjoy. If you like, we'll exchange. You haven't a pistol and I have."

The Quaker considered: What's to be done? At any rate I have a second horse at home, but not a second life.

So they exchanged, and the robber quietly rode off towards, with the Quaker's horse. The Quaker, however, led the robber's starved beast by the bridle, and, upon arriving at town, threw the reins upon its back, saying:

"Lead the way, thou bag of bones, thou canst better find thy master's stable than I."

He followed the horse up street and down till it stopped at a stable door and would go no further. The Quaker entered the house and found the thief just rubbing the soot from his face with an old stocking.

"So thou hast got home, friend," said the Quaker; "and if thou hast no objection we will amend our exchange, for it was not lawfully made. Give me back my horse; thine is at the door."

The rascal, seeing he was outwitted, had no choice but to deliver up the stolen horse.

A Laughing Plant.

(Victor's Floral Magazine.)

A well-known and once too popular intoxicant called "laughing gas" is the protoxide of nitrogen, an artificial product of the chemist. We do not suppose that the same compound grows in an Arabian bean, but this vegetable seems to have the same merry virtue. Nature is humorous as well as economical, and likes to surprise science by displaying its exploits.

The laughing plant is not a flower that laughs, but one that creates laughter, if the printed stories of travelers are to be believed. It grows in Arabia, and is called the laughing plant because its seeds produce effects like those produced by laughing-gas.

The flowers are of a bright yellow, and the seed-pods are soft and woolly, while the seeds resemble black beans, and only two or three grow in a pod.

The natives dry and pulverize them and the powder, if taken in small doses makes the soberest person behave like a circus clown or a madman; for he will dance, sing and laugh, and cut the most fantastic capers, and be in an uproariously ridiculous condition for about an hour. When the excitement ceases the exhausted exhibitor of these antics falls asleep, and when he awakes he has not the slightest remembrance of displaying its exploits.

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